

BURLINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER.

FOR GOVERNOR
SILAS H. JENISON.
FOR VICE GOVERNOR
DAVID M. CAMP, of Derby.

NOTICE.

The Antimasons of Chittenden County and all others opposed to Secret Societies, are requested to meet at the Inn of John A. Willey, in Williston, on MONDAY the FOURTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of selecting two persons to be presented to the Freemen of said County as candidates for Senators.

HARRY MILLER, } County
GEO. A. ALLEN, } Comm.
HOSEA SPALDING, }
June 22d, 1836.

NOTICE

A Convention of the Whigs and others, of Grand Isle Co. opposed to Van Buren and Johnson for President and Vice President, will be held at the Court House in North Hero, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of July, A. D. 1836, at ONE o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator in Grand Isle County. Each town in said county is requested to be represented in said Convention by two or more delegates.

SAMUEL ADAMS, } County
HECTOR ADAMS, } Com.
June 28, 1836.

"Having no sincerity themselves, [the Whigs] they cannot conceive that others have any. They take it for granted, that every man who is opposed to the measures of their party, is a scoundrel or a hypocrite, and treat him accordingly. They seem to have no idea that a man can be actuated by other than the basest motives."—*Mid. Free Press.*

The above seems to have been an inference from what we said last week, when noticing that Mr. Barber had retired from that paper. We intended to have given that gentleman his due, considering the space we then had. But Mr. Jewett and his 'young gentleman of talents' is not at all suited with our views of the subject. This we can't help. "Having no sincerity themselves, they cannot conceive that others have any." We suppose this will apply as well to Mr. Jewett as to any one else, so we need not comment upon that. "They take it for granted," &c. We have not said Mr. Barber is half as bad a man as friend Jewett would infer. We believe Mr. Barber has acted an inconsistent part of late, with the principles he has heretofore professed, and cannot, in our opinion, be reconciled with strict honest principles, however much he may persuade himself to the contrary—Van Burenism and Antimasonry have no more affinity than oil and water, and Messrs. Barber, Jewett, Brainerd & Co. will find it to be so in the end, we opine. From these views and others, we inferred that Mr. Barber was insincere in his professions, and until we have more satisfactory light upon the subject, we shall continue of the same opinion. Have we not a right to our opinion, neighbor Jewett, without being charged of 'having no sincerity'? Pluck the beam out of thine own eye before thou attemptest to pull the mote out of others!

We are not disposed to retort the charge 'hypocrisy' upon Mr. Jewett, but we think he had better look around him, for it is not impossible but he may find a wolf.

Mr. Jewett seems to 'amuse' himself considerably because the Whigs venture to express an opinion upon the inconsistency of the seceders from Antimasonry and who join themselves to Van Buren, just as though a Whig was incapable of judging between right and wrong! Can't a third party judge as well of the other two, as they themselves? It is nonsense to contend to the contrary. It is only an evasion to say that the third party has heretofore been inconsistent, no matter whether that be true or false.

The Bill for Distributing the Surplus Revenue. After a long siege against this bill, by Van Buren and his tools, the 'indivisible minority,' and the voice of *The People*, have convinced the more conscientious portion of the political friends of the Administration, that it would not answer to leave the People's money in the hands of political gamblers, that they might use it for corrupt purposes. We rejoice at the result of this contest for several reasons, and one is, there is more virtue in a vast majority of our national legislators, than we could dare to hope for, taking into consideration their former and more recent proceedings; we speak more especially of the House of Representatives. We say, 'honor to those to whom honor is due.'

The apportionment to the several states as calculated by the New York American is—"Upon the supposition that the amount to be distributed will be \$20,000,000, as calculated for us in round numbers, the apportionment according to the electoral col-

lege ratio, that is, according to the representation of each State in the Senate and House of Representatives. The left column gives the result as the bill now stands—that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate, would have produced; that is, according to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered on motion of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.

Present Bill. Orig. Bill.

Delaware	each	204,000	82,600
Michigan	each		
Arkansas	each	272,000	165,300
Rhode Island	each		
Mississippi	each	340,000	248,000
Missouri	each		
Louisiana	each	476,000	413,300
New Hampshire	each		
Vermont	each	544,000	496,000
Alabama	each	612,000	579,000
Connecticut	each	680,000	661,000
New Jersey	each		
Indiana	each	745,000	714,000
Maine	each	953,000	992,000
South Carolina	each		
Georgia	each	1,020,000	1,074,700
Massachusetts	each		
N. Carolina	each	1,429,000	1,570,000
Tennessee	each	1,555,000	1,736,000
Kentucky	each	2,041,000	2,314,000
Ohio	each	2,857,000	3,306,000
Virginia	each		
Pennsylvania	each		
New York	each		

From the Boston Atlas.

PASSAGE OF THE DEPOSIT BILL, BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE!

It is with feelings of the sincerest gratification that we record the triumphant passage of Mr. Webster's Bill for the regulation of the Deposit Banks, and the Disbursement of the Surplus Revenue. It passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday, with some slight amendments, in which the Senate will unquestionably concur. One of the amendments restores an essential provision of Mr. Webster's original Bill—that was amended out of it in the Senate. We congratulate the country upon the event. The passage of this Bill proves that the shackles of party are broken. It is a fact worthy of especial notice that the most bitter opponent of the Bill, in the Senate, was one of Mr. Van Buren's Senators from New York—and that of the thirty-eight negatives in the House, eighteen were those of the entire Van Buren delegation from the same State. Thus the most obnoxious Bill of the session the incendiary Publication Bill—was sustained by Mr. Van Buren and his friends; while the most useful, necessary and popular Bill has met with their uncompromising opposition.

The Bill came up in the House on Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Lane, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Sutherland in the chair. Having been read by the clerk, it was taken up section by section. Many amendments were moved by the Van Buren men with the view of embarrassing its passage. Mr. Mann, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Dringgoole, Mr. Ash, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Gillett—all faithful colleagues—moved amendments—and the record of them all runs, lost—lost—lost! Many of the amendments were rejected by acclamation. A motion to postpone was lost. Every effort to get rid of the Bill was a lame and mortifying failure. The House had determined to tamper with corruption and faction no longer—and the Bill was finally carried, at about nine o'clock, in the evening, by a triumphant vote of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE TO THIRTY EIGHT.

The Bill went back to the Senate on Wednesday. It was undoubtedly taken up immediately in preference to all other business—concurrent—and before the noon of that day, was sent to the President for his signature. The Constitution allows him ten days for consideration—it must therefore be returned to the Senate by Saturday next, a week from this day, with the President's signature or his veto.

THE BUBBLE IS BURSTING.

There seems to be at last a gleam of sunlight on the political darkness that has shrouded the country. There are evident indications that the sceptre has departed from President Jackson. His advisers are no longer omnipotent in Congress. His party is falling to pieces. Mr. Benton cannot rally them in the Senate. Mr. Campbell's whistle does not bring them to their posts in the House with their old readiness. Mann and Vanderpool—the worthy representatives of the Magician—have been degraded to the ordinary level of mortals. The Van Buren delegation from New York—but a few weeks since the file-leaders, the fuglemen of Congress—have been shorn of their beards. The violent leaders have attempted to carry things with too high a hand. The honest members of the party could not submit to it. The real republicans were well aware that it was impossible to reconcile the proposed extravagant expenditures, with their promises to the people, and the policy of a republican government. They knew that it was out of the question to convince the people that forty millions is a smaller sum than thirteen millions; or that sixty millions in the treasury on the first of January will not leave a very considerable surplus, after providing for all legitimate expenditures.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be a matter of surprise that Mr. Van Buren and the chief conspirators have been condemned of late to the most signal defeats. Mr. Benton has uniformly exhibited the most bitter hostility to the *Deposit and Surplus Bill* of Mr. Webster. It was seen that a feeling was abroad favorable to the bill. The party became alarmed. We speak from positive information when we say that caucus after caucus was held of the faithful, at which Brevort, Wright, and VAN BUREN opposed any distribution of the surplus, except by Mr. Wright's plan of investing it in stocks. Others of the party differed. Final action was delayed, and every effort was made by them in the Senate to avoid a direct vote. They once united in a vote to recommit, with instructions to separate the deposit from the distribution of the surplus; but the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to engrossment by a vote of 40 to 6. The next day came a scene of great interest.

When the vote was about to be taken, Mr. Benton rose and delivered a bitter Philip-
pic, in which his own friends came in for a large share of abuse. He was overbearing, supercilious, insolent to the last degree; treating the Jackson Senators with contempt, and assuring them that the measure would become in a few months so odious, that they would be ashamed to hear of it!

This he repeated so often that the Senators of his party would no longer submit to it. The pride and spirit of Virginia were touched at the brow-beating insolence of this political ruffian, and she spoke out with some portion of her old integrity. Mr. Rives took the floor, and delivered himself with great earnestness. He denounced the extravagant expenditures, declaring his utter abhorrence of the thought of appropriating FIFTY MILLIONS—alleging that all such schemes were at variance with his whole life and all his professions. He alluded to the distribution project of President Jackson, in his message of 1830, and retorted upon Benton with a decided condemnation of his course. Mr. Rives was followed by Van Buren's New York Senator, Mr. Tallmadge, who went on in the same strain, to the great astonishment of the party at large—and of Mr. Benton, the great expurger, in particular.

This was the first public outbreak of irritated and exasperated feelings, which had been suppressed and concealed. Mr. Benton was distinctly told that he must no longer pretend to dictate as a leader. He was discomfited, mortified, indignant. He is a man of violent and vindictive temper, and the most uncured insolence of manner and expression. He is sustained by the Kitchen Cabinet, the Globe, and the New York delegation, with the single exception of Mr. Tallmadge. It is known that President Jackson sides with Mr. Benton. The Senator looks forward to further elevation, and he clings to the skirts of the General with unshaken pertinacity. It is understood at Washington that the President denounces all who voted for the bill in the Senate, with great freedom, and not in the most decorous language. He is not much in the habit of picking his phrases.

When the bill was sent to the House from the Senate—THE PRESIDENT IMMEDIATELY GAVE OUT THAT HE SHOULD VETO IT—without waiting Mr. Rives said that he could never believe him capable of such a course, until he should see the document in black and white. The party rally commenced. The heads of the departments went the messes. The drill sergeants went the rounds; and the force was to be brought to bear on the taking up of the bill, which requires a vote of two thirds. We are well advised of the fact, that the party received assurances that the PRESIDENT WOULD VETO; and that he would esteem it an act unfriendly to himself to give any countenance to the measure. Every argument was employed to dissuade and deter. But, for once, the representatives of the people had the firmness to consult the interests of the people. They broke through all the obstacles that were thrown in the way of the bill. The power of discipline has failed. A breach has been made in the ranks of the Jackson phalanx; the caucus policy has been signally defeated.

This is not the result of accident, but of a determined spirit of resistance to the slavish dominion under which the party has hitherto groined. The collars and chains have been snapped. The defection has caused much illblood and bitter feeling.—Rives and Tallmadge may be excommunicated. Rives has no disposition to consult the dictation of Benton. There is an obvious determination among the Jackson members of the Senate to rid themselves of the odious and insolent rule of the Senator from Missouri. They will throw him overboard at the first convenient opportunity, but as long as he is sustained by the President the struggle will be a hard one. To use the language of one of their own members—"the bubble is bursting." This is equally true with Mr. Van Buren's admission—"We are in a box." Every effort will of course be made to heal the breach among the leaders. But Mr. Benton is fierce, indomitable, and implacable; he harmonizes with the ruffian politicians of the Globe; and with his help they rule the President. He has an eye on the throne, and is afraid that Mr. Rives will attain a consideration that may make him a formidable rival. He will urge on the President, and it will be difficult to restrain the old man from violent and indecent denunciations. What will result from all this, a few days will show. Meanwhile we wait, with intense interest, for further developments.—*Bost. Atlas.*

From the New York Courier, June 25.

The *Deposit Bill* has become a *Levee*. The Globe of yesterday, announces the President's approval of the *Deposit Bill*, and accompanies the announcement by a string of sly remarks. The Globe is evidently chagrined and mortified at the results, but is obliged to swallow the mortification as best it may. The President it appears, is by no means pleased with the bill, though according to the official mouth piece, it has been so framed as to relieve him from any constitutional scruples. The Globe in the course of its remarks, says the President would not have hesitated to veto the bill if it had been presented to him as it went from the Senate, and takes occasion to add the following authoritative declaration of the royal will, regarding future dispositions of the revenue.

"It is probable he [the President] will take some fitting occasion to make known to his countrymen, in detail, the views he entertains on this vital subject. It is only necessary now that they should know, that in approving the *deposit bill* he does not intend to COUNTERMANCE, in the LEAST DEGREE, the idea of raising money by the General Government for distribution among the States."

INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Clinch recently appointed to the command of the Army in Florida, was daily expected at St. Augustine on the 11th inst. A company of mounted Volunteers had arrived at St. Augustine under the command of Captain Curry. They were mustered into the service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

Capt. Southwick states, that Capt. Dim-

nick's company of mounted Volunteers, which had been despatched from St. Augustine on a scouting expedition to the south, had returned. They had fallen in with a large Indian trail about St. Augustine. The Indians had captured a considerable number of cattle, and had taken up Patterson bridge after crossing it.

[From the Saint Augustine Herald]

ATTACK UPON MICANOPY BY THE INDIANS.—An express arrived in town last night, from Micnopy, with the intelligence that that place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 to 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Major Holleman who had just arrived there a few hours previous, with a part of two companies, had sent an express to Oakland (M. Intosh's) who shortly afterward returned stating, that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micnopy. Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the fort a long distance off. Major Holleman, with a part of Captain Landrum's and Capt. Drane's companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons amounting in all to about 75 men, sailed out and attacked them in front with the artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side, five wounded; among them one officer (Lieut. Lee). The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded, so that they could not be ascertained.

The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micnopy, which will bring some further information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimmick and Lieut. Fowin's companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picolata during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimmick, at Picolata, and proceed to Fort Drane immediately.

The Columbus, (Geo.) Herald of the 13th inst. furnishes the following.

WEDNESDAY, June 8th.

A party of Indians attacked the plantation of a Mr. Edwards about 15 miles from Columbus; Mr. E. was ploughing in his field and was shot down while thus engaged—after shooting him, the inhuman wretches went to his body, and mangled it in a most shocking manner, scalping him and literally cutting him to pieces. It was truly fortunate that this gentleman's family had, a short time previous, removed to another part of the country.

From 40 to 50 Indians visited the plantation of Gen. Watson, distant about 10 miles from Columbus, and killed a negro woman, shooting her twice, and carrying off with them three other negroes. Gen. W. and son made a narrow escape; they were on their way to the plantation, and had arrived within a few miles of the house, when they were met by several of the negroes who were running from the Indians; their master immediately turned back to save himself and son from the Tomahawk.

The Steamboat *Metamora* returned from her expedition down the river, this morning. She was fired upon briskly from both sides of the river as she went down, by the same party of Indians, as was supposed, that had been at General Watson's plantation. The troops were unfortunate as to be disappointed in a fight. They landed near Dr. Sheppard's the day after the engagement between the Winnett and Stewart troops and the Indians, and visited the field of battle. They found the dead bodies of eight white men, four from each company, and buried them decently. A few more were missing from the ranks, but it is presumed they had reached some place of safety ere this. Capt. Germany, of the Winnett volunteers, is on board the *Metamora*, wounded in the thigh—a flesh wound merely. Two privates are also on board, wounded in the same engagement. The dead bodies of the white men are said to have been dreadfully mangled.

The Indians. We confess we are prepared to believe most any thing which relates to the hostile intentions of the Indian tribes now residing within our territory, and the following, from the New York Star expresses our views upon that subject.

"We have often adverted to the fact that, however widely distant from or hostile to each other may be the various tribes of Indians on our extended frontier, they are in constant communication with each other, and to a man are ever united in feeling and sentiment against their natural enemies and conquerors, the white population of this country. The war belt, it is well known, has been sent by the murderous Seminoles to the Winnebagoes of the extreme north, and Black Hawk, their exasperated and implacable chief, as the dethroned monarch who has been supplanted by Keo Kuck, has been industriously at work to give it circulation. We know that the Creeks are at this moment in a bloody war with our people, kindled by the exulting Seminoles; and we learn by a letter from an officer at Fort Leavenworth, that the successes of these latter have already reached the far west beyond the Arkansas, and that the Kickapooes have held their war dances there in celebration of these victories."

From the Cour. & Eng. of June 23.

TEXAS.—Extract of a letter dated Valasco, 25th May, and received this morning from a distinguished individual whose situation in Texas gives him full opportunity to know every thing that passes in that country.

"We have General Santa Ana still with us as a prisoner, and I believe he will yet remain for some time. He has, however, made a compact with the Texan government, the basis of which is, the evacuation of the Territory to the Rio Grande—solemnly pledging under oath not to take up arms against Texas—delivery of prisoners, and the liberation of Santa Ana himself when the government of Texas shall deem expedient. The people are much incensed against him, and the government has with difficulty saved his life.

"I believe the war is ended, and that the fate of Texas is settled. Now we alone wait for the tranquility of Mexico. A great revolution threatens her."

By the Mobile Chronicle of June 11th, we learn the important fact of the departure of General Houston for the Texian Army, his wound having almost entirely recovered. This will be as unexpected and as fearful intelligence to some as it will be heart cheering to others, and as we hope and believe fortunate and happy for Texas. Gen. H. politely declined the kind invitation of his friends in New Orleans to a public dinner, on the honorable objection that he ought not to appear on any festive occasion, while there was an enemy remaining in his adopted country.

The Mexican Government, not discouraged by the defeat of their troops, were preparing to send a large army into Texas, in which event Santa Ana and the prisoners with him would be put to death. A letter in the New Orleans Bulletin of June 10, from Galveston Island Roads, dated May 28, says that *Cor* is much hurt with the bitterness of the language used in the American newspapers toward Santa Ana and himself. He also felt the removal of his conscience keenly stung by various persons visiting him to tell him that he had killed a father, a son, or a brother. He is under well grounded apprehensions that he will soon be shot, which would however be but a poor punishment for his crimes. The Texian army had crossed the Colorado, and were on their march westward. Star.

Creek War.—This war, if we are to believe the latest reports, is about to become amalgamated with that of the Seminoles in Florida. A body of 2000 Creeks as it will be recollected having, it is said, crossed the Chattahoochee on their way to join Osage. The following extract of a letter which we have received to-day from Quincy in Florida, June 12th, seems to confirm this information:—

QUINCY, June 12, 1836.

Sir—An express has just arrived which brings us the intelligence that the Indians (Creeks) are crossing the Withlacoochee below Fort Gaines—their number is two thousand headed by a Seminole chief—Thompson and Decatur counties are almost deserted. If this should be the case the Seminoles will give us a hard campaign.

The Globe publishes a general order of the Army, dated May 25 by which in case Gen. Scott and Gen. Clinch should not continue on duty in Florida, Gov. Call of Florida is authorized to take command of the regular troops of the United States, and of the militia serving in Florida. Gen. Scott has left the territory, and we learn from the Globe that the resignation of Gen. Clinch has been accepted by the President. Consequently the command of the troops in Florida devolves on Gov. Call.

NAVAL.—Many improvements are now making in the Navy Yard at Charleston. Already the most complete and commodious in the country, it is to be rendered still more convenient by the addition of a new rope-walk of very large size and several new slip houses. The latter are nearly finished, and the rope-walk is rapidly progressing. It is to be of stone and brick, with a slated roof, and will be amply sufficient for the manufacture of all the cordage necessary for the use of the navy, unless some extraordinary occasion should arise requiring corresponding activity in fitting out the new vessels for sea.

The Independence is nearly ready to leave the dry dock, as the repairs are completed, and the painting is now going forward. It is expected she will be one of the fastest—if not the very fastest vessels in the navy. The sloop of war, *Bacon*, is ready for sea, except that her sails are not yet bent.

The New York Times states that orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to fit out the Ohio 74 for sea, with all possible despatch. The Ohio was launched sixteen years ago. The *Sabine*, a 41 the keel of which was laid a few days after the Ohio was launched, is to be launched as early as a day as possible. The brig of war, *Dolphin*, launched a few days ago with all possible expedition. The Ohio was launched on the 30th day of May, 1820. Since 1828, there have been but six vessels launched. The schooner *Enterprise*, Boxer, and Experiment, in 1831; the frigate *Columbia*, in March or April last; a brig at Charleston, within two weeks; and the brig *Dolphin*, a few days ago from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—*Boston Atlas.*

AMERICAN HOUSE, BURLINGTON.—Our friends on their fashionable round, will of course tarry a day or two in the most charming of all New England villages, Burlington, on Lake Champlain; and if they enter their names at the American House, they will be sure to be entertained in a style to correspond with the elegance of the place. Situated, the new host, is determined to go a little ahead of his neighbors; and as he has the true secret of catering, and many friends, his rivals must rise early in the morning to find him napping.—*Bost. Trae.*

The Wool Market this year is in advance of last season. Some of the Growers west of us, have already sold this years clip for more than their last years. They ought to have first rate prices after such a winter. At Poughkeepsie, the other day, two hundred fleeces were sold for 62 1-2 cents, and common wool was selling at about 40 cts. *Northampton Courier.*

We learn from the New Orleans True American of the 10th inst. that Hubbard, the person who set fire to the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington City, was arrested in that city on the previous day; it appears that he was traced by an officer of the name of Kelly, who discovered that he would probably call for letters at the post office, directed to certain persons.—This was communicated to the Postmaster, who took measures to have him arrested as he called. He confessed the charge and promised to make known his accomplices.—*Boston Atlas.*

SEKICE.—The current of specie is setting in upon us from all directions. The brig *Baptist Mesick*, arrived at Philadelphia, has on board a cargo worth \$400,000, chiefly in dollars and bullion. The *Samson*, near from London, has near \$400,000 in gold. The arrivals of dollars from Mexico at New Orleans and other ports are quite large.—*Journal of Commerce.*

STRAYED



FROM the subscriber a few days since, an old red Cow with slim horns, a star in the forehead, and a small strip white on the back. Any one who will return her or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally compensated.
H. B. STACY.
Burlington, June 30, 1836.

Hardware & Saddlery.



Sign of the PAD-LOCK, corner of Church street and the Square, late Wood & Abbott.

The subscriber is now receiving from New York (at the old stand of Wood & Abbott) the largest and best assortment of Hardware and Saddlery ever offered to the public in this place, which he is determined to sell at a small advance from cost, for cash or approved credit.

ROBERT MOODY.

Burlington June 28, 1836.

The Genuine Swains Panacea; also Rowlands, and Green's celebrated Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague, this day received, and for sale at the Drug Store corner of church st. and the square.
ROBERT MOODY.

June 25, 1836.

Drugs and Medicines, Linseed and Pure, summer and winter strained Sperm Oil, just received and for sale low by
R. MOODY.
Burlington, 25th June, 1836.

Leeches—this day received and for sale at a small advance, a quantity of Spanish Leeches, fresh from Gibraltar, in fine health and vigor.
ROBERT MOODY.
June 28, 1836.

Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythes, Snares, cradle Scythes, and Green's celebrated grain cradles, for sale at the Hardware store, corner of church street and the square.
ROBERT MOODY.
June 28, 1836.

Butler's Effervescent Magnesian Aperient for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and highly valued as a mild and cooling purgative, for sale by
ROBERT MOODY.
June 28, 1836.

Oil-Silk Aprons.
A few new patterns ladies' and childrens' Oil-silk Aprons, just received by
LATHROP & POTWIN.
July 1.

July 1, 1836.
1 Case preserved Ginger,
1 do do Citron,
1 do West India Pepper Sauce, by
LATHROP & POTWIN.

Fancy Goods.
The subscribers are receiving continually from New York, the most desirable patterns of every article in the Fancy Dry Goods line, which makes their stock at all times one of the best to be found.

We are now opening a case consisting of Silk Sewing Silk, Chilly and Blond Gauze Hkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, rich embroidered belts, silk and chally Aprons &c.
LATHROP & POTWIN.
July 1.

Bonnets.
1 Case Swiss and common Tuscany. 1 do fine English Straw. 1 do rich fig'd Satin, received this day by
LATHROP & POTWIN.
July 1.

Utility.
THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber has invented certain new and useful machinery for manufacturing starch from potatoes, and has applied for a patent to secure his right to the same; and that he is making said machinery at his shop in Jerico, in the state of Vermont. The object of said machinery is more effectually to separate the small stones and gravel from the potatoes in the process of washing—and in the process of grinding, to reduce the potatoes to a more perfect pulp, by which a larger quantity of starch will be obtained than by the usual method. Starch manufacturers are invited to call and see.
SYLVANUS RICHARDSON.
Jerico, June 30, 1836.

Horses Strayed.
STRAYED from the subscriber about four weeks since, and when last heard from were in Fairfax or thereabouts, a span of Mares—one of them is an American and of a black color; the other French and of a brown color, with a white right hind foot, and a white stripe in the face. The mane on both falls on the left side; no shoes on either except one shoe on the left hind foot of the American mare. Whoever will take up the above mares or give information where they may be found, shall receive a reasonable compensation.
LEWIS ADAM.
Burlington Falls, June 29, 1836. 3w

Birch & Maple Lumber.
A QUANTITY of Birch and soft Maple 4 inch Scantling wanted now, and will contract for 4000 feet to be delivered by the 20th September, a part cash paid; 3 by 3 1-2 stuff always wanted in exchange for work. Also wanted, a boy 17 years old as an apprentice to the cabinet making business; a good boy will find a good chance if applied for soon. No other wanted.
Furniture Ware Rooms near the Court House.
ABBOTT & PANGBORN.
Burlington, June 28, 1836.